

RATTS, E.G.

From the history of reinforced concrete in Russia. Trudy po ist.
tekh. no.8:139-167 '54. (MIRA 8:2)
(Reinforced concrete—History)

RATTS, E. G.

GUTSKOV, Ye.V., inzhener; MIROTVORSKIY, S.A., inzhener; RATTS, E.G.,
kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk.

Application of conveyor system to the production of large reinforced concrete construction elements. Stroil.prom. 32 no.8:2-11 Ag '54.

1. Glavzhelozobeton (for Gutskov). 2. Lyuberetskiy zavod (for Mirovskiy). 3. VNIIshelezobeton (for Ratts).
(Reinforced concrete) (Building materials industry)

RATTS, B.G., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk.

Mechanized decorative finishing of large wall blocks. Sber.nat.
• nov.tekh. v stroi. 17 no.9:9-17 '55. (MLRA 9:1)
(Concrete blocks)

RATTS, E.G., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk.

Precast reinforced concrete window frames. Stroi.prom. 33 no.3:27-33
Mr '55. (MIRA 8:5)

1. VNIIshelezobeton.
(Windows) (Precast concrete)

RATTS, E.

Story about prestressed reinforced concrete. Stroitel'
no.12:20-23 D '56.

(MLRA 10:2)

(Prestressed concrete)

RATTS, E.

Story about prestressed reinforced concrete. Stroitel' no.1:
22-25 Jan '57. (MLRA 10:2)

(Prestressed concrete)

BATTS, E.

Story about prestressed reinforced concrete. Stroitel' no.2:23-
26 P '57. (MIRA 10:3)
(Prestressed concrete)

RATTS, E.

Story about ~~the~~ prestressed reinforced concrete. Stroitel' no.3:18-
20 Mr '57. (MIRA 10:4)
(Prestressed concrete)

AUTHOR: Ratts, E.G., Candidate of Mechanical Sciences. 170

TITLE: Concrete constructions reinforced with prestressed reinforcement. (Zhelezobetonnye konstruksii, armirovannye strunobetonnyimi elementami).

PERIODICAL: "Beton i Zhelezobeton" (Concrete and Reinforced Concrete), No.3, 1957, pp.77 - 86 (U.S.S.R.)

ABSTRACT: In prestressed constructions the concrete is much sooner subjected to compression on the entire cross-section than in ordinary concrete. Fibres compress under the effect of external loading. Various constructions are subjected to prestressing often only in those parts of the section which require it due to the conditions of stresses and to avoid cracking. Table 1 gives normal stresses of a cross-section reinforced in the usual way with the prestressed reinforcement at the bottom, and double prestressed reinforcement (top and bottom) and finally with a prestressed reinforced core. It can be seen that the best utilisation of concrete is obtained under the last mentioned conditions. Combined constructions consisting of pretensioned precast bottom units, both solid and hollow, often serving as formwork for the top part (which is ordinary, in situ, concrete) has recently been used to a large extent in the USSR. Various types of prestressed reinforced core elements are indicated as used during tests in VNIIZhelezobeton.

Concrete constructions reinforced with prestressed 170
reinforcement. (Cont.)

The length of anchoring of high-tensile prestressed reinforcement in core elements is given in diagram 4. The above named institute carried out a number of experiments with prestressed core units in beams, T-beams, solid slabs and with various types of hollow slabs. If satisfactory adhesion between the core and the surrounding ordinary concrete was achieved the combined construction has the same strength as with pretensioned reinforcement. Examples of calculating the stresses and the formation of cracks in prestressed reinforced constructions with differently situated core units are included. Constructional details of hollow floor slabs reinforced with prestressed core units are illustrated as well as slabs with ribs, assembled foundation blocks and flights of stairs to indicate the possible practical application of this method. Manufacturing problems such as the layout of special workshops for prestressed prefabricated core-units and special plant requirements are discussed. There are 4 graphs, 2 diagrams, 8 constructional details, 1 layout of the workshop and 1 layout of the plant.

97-58-1-2/12

AUTHOR: ~~Ratts, E.G.~~ Candidate of Mechanical Science.
Kholmianskiy, M.M. Candidate of Mechanical Science.
Kol'ner, V.M., Engineer

TITLE: Transfer of Stresses from Tensioned Reinforcement on Concrete.
(Peredacha armaturoy predvaritel'nykh napryazheniy na beton)

PERIODICAL: Beton i Zhelezobeton. 1958. No. 1 USSR Pp 4-13.

ABSTRACT: The transfer of stresses in concrete begins at the end of prestressed concrete products (vide Figure 1) Stresses could be calculated from a formula of equilibrium as shown. Investigations of these stresses were carried out in the laboratories of VNIIZhelezobeton under the leadership of E.G. Ratts. Associated with him were F.S. Belavin and L.P. Serova. Figure 2 illustrates various types of reinforcement used for tests and Table 1 tabulates characteristics of the reinforcements used. Tensioning in the reinforcements was measured by a "dynamometer" - DP-2. This instrument was constructed by the all-Soviet Scientific and Research Institute of the Ministry for Transportation Construction (Vsesoyuznyy Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy Institut Transportnogo Stroitel'stva Mintransstroya SSSR) (See article by N.M. Bogin in Beton i Zhelezobeton 1956 No.3) The measurement of the displacement of reinforcement in concrete was

Card 1/2

97-58-1-2/12

Transfer of Stresses from Reinforcement on Concrete.

carried out by a microscope, magnifying 120 times, with an ocular micrometer attached - AM-92. The accuracy of this instrument is 2-4 microns. Figure 3 illustrates laboratory testing equipment for casting pretensioned reinforced units. Figures 4,5 and 6 show graphs obtained during testing of stresses between reinforcement and concrete in prestressed reinforced testing samples with various reinforcements and qualities of concrete. Figure 8 shows relationship of described stresses as being the function of the depth of "setting in". Type TP reinforcement of 4 m.m diameter and various profiles was used. Figure 9 illustrates graphs giving empirical coefficients in relationship to the strength of the concrete. Distribution of stresses at the ends of testing units caused by tensions between reinforcement and concrete was investigated and formulae are given. Experimental checking of mathematical calculations and practical recommendations are discussed. Table 2 gives figures for lengths of anchoring zones for various profiles of reinforcement and Table 3 gives recommendations for actual calculation of the length of the anchoring zone of standard reinforcement. Figure 14 shows a curve defining lengths of the anchoring zone and Figure 15 the distribution of normal stresses in the reinforcement in the zone. There are 15 Figures and 3 Tables.

1. Reinforced concrete--Properties 2. Reinforcing steel--Stresses

Card 2/2

SOV/97-55-11-2/11

AUTHOR: Ratts, E.G. (Candidate of Technical Sciences)

TITLE: Precast, Prestressed Reinforced Concrete Constructions With the Rod Reinforcement Tensioned by Electro-Thermal Method (Predvaritel'no napryazhennyye zhelezobetonnyye konstruktsii so sterzhnevoy armaturoy, napryagayemoy elektrotermicheskim sposobom).

PERIODICAL: Beton i Zhelezobeton, 1968, Nr.11, pp.410-414 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The mechanical tensioning of reinforcement by means of hydraulic jacks requires special equipment. In many factories, therefore, the tensioning is carried out by an electro-thermal method. This method is based on the fact that the rod undergoes elongation when heated by an electric current. When the required elongation is attained the ends are anchored, the required tensioning being produced on cooling. The first factory to introduce this method is in Chelyabinsk. A current producing a temperature of 300-400°C was used. It was necessary to insulate the reinforcement from the steel framework before applying the current. The advantages of this method lie in the

Card 1/5

SOV/97-08-11-2/11

Precast, Prestressed Reinforced Concrete Constructions With the
Rod Reinforcement Tensioned by Electro-Thermal Method .

simplicity of the casting forms and of application under varying factory conditions. This method, however, requires the use of straight reinforcement and insulation. The NIIZhelezobeton and the factory Nr.12 of Glavmoszhelezobeton devised and introduced an improved method of electro-thermal tensioning of rod reinforcement. The following technicians participated in the work: S.I. Mishin, E.G. Ratts, I.P. Barbarash, V.M. Gdalevich (NIIZhelezobeton), T.F. Konstantinov, A.K. Mkrtumyan, B.F. Gaysanyuk and M.L. Petrishin (factory Nr.12). Steel reinforcement Mark 30KhG2S or high tensile reinforcement Mark 25G2S can be tensioned up to 5000-5400 kg/cm². Requirements of "Instructions on Designing Precast Prestressed Reinforced Concrete Constructions" (SN 10-57) stipulate the degree of tensioning and allow for small cracks in the concrete. Various types of building constructions are designed for tensioning up to 3000-3500 kg/cm² which take into account these small cracks. Consequently these precast prestressed reinforced concrete constructions can have an initial

Card 2/5

SOV/97-58-11-2/11

Precast, Prestressed Reinforced Concrete Constructions With the
Rod Reinforcement Tensioned by Electro-Thermal Method

tensioning within the limits of 3000-5000 kg/cm².
Tensioning corresponds to an elongation of 9 to 15 mm
for a 6 m long reinforcement rod. The heating is
carried out using welding transformers. Three to
six rods are heated simultaneously. The electrical contacts
are so positioned that the rods remain cold 400 to 600 mm
from the end of the rod. The heating installation has
automatic switch-off arrangements which operate when the
required elongation has been obtained. The latest heating
device has pneumatic clasps which prevent the fusing of
steel at the location of the electric contact. The
automatic control of elongation is necessary as rods made
from high-tensile steel Mark 25G2S or St5 should not be
heated above 350 to 400°C. Tests proved that when 14 mm
diameter rod reinforcement of standard cross section is used
for hollow floor slabs, the strength of the concrete should
be not less than 140 kg/cm². Near the ends it is
necessary to use mesh-reinforcement for the hollow beam
slabs (Fig.3). Further tests were carried out on 0.8 m

Card 3/5

SOV/97-58-11-2/11

Precast, Prestressed Reinforced Concrete Constructions With the
Rod Reinforcement Tensioned by Electro-Thermal Method

wide floor slabs with four cavities reinforced with steel 30KhG2S of 14 mm diameter. The initial tensioning was found to vary not only in various slabs but also in the same slab. In one case, for example, one bar was stressed to 5000 kg/cm^2 and two others to 3000 kg/cm^2 each. In this case the resultant stress is equal to the mean stressing of the bars. Factory Nr.12 of Glavmoszhelezobeton is manufacturing floor slabs 0.8 and 1.2 m wide and 5.9 and 6.3 m long, cast in metal forms. Fig.4 shows various types of anchoring which is welded to the ends of the bars, and saddles fixed to the forms. The factory "Barrikada", Leningrad, is using wedge shaped clips which are removed after the concrete has set and can be re-used. In the early days of mass production of hollow floor slabs by this new tensioning method the actual tensioning of the reinforcement was controlled by the Laboratory for Precast Reinforced Concrete Constructions, NII Zhelezobeton (Laboratoriya sbornykh zhelezobetonnykh konstruktsey NII Zhelezobeton) in the factories Nrs.4, 6 and 12, and in

Card 4/5

SOV/97-58-11-2/11

Precast, Prestressed Reinforced Concrete Constructions with the
Rod Reinforcement Tensioned by Electro-thermal Method

the factories of Glavmoszhelezbeton.
There are 5 figures.

Card 5/5

RATTS, E.G., kand. tekhn. nauk

Special problems in using electric heating for stretching. Stroitel'
no.9:22-24 S '59. (MIRA 13:3)
(Reinforcing bars) (Electric heating)

RATTS, Emmanuel Gennrikovich, kand. tekhn. nauk, TSFETLIN, Yenen Yudovich, kand. tekhn. nauk; MILOVIDOV, Konstantin Ivanovich, inzh.; YARMOLINSKIY, Vladimir Moiseyevich, inzh.; ANTONOVA, N.N., inzh., red.

[12 m reinforced concrete crane beams with rod reinforcement stressed by the electrothermal method; practices of the All-Union Research Institute for Reinforced Concrete and Plant No.18 for Reinforced Concrete Products of the Main Administration for Building Materials of the City of Moscow] Zhelezobetonnye podkranovye balki dlinoi 12 M so sterzhnevoy armaturoi, napriagaemoy elektrotermicheskim metodom; opyt raboty VNI Zhelezobeton zavoda zhelezobetonnykh izdelii no.18 Glavmospromstroimaterialov. Moskva, Stroiizdat, 1964. 31 p. (MIRA 18:5)

1. Zaveduyushchiy laboratoriyey sbornyykh zhelezobetonnykh konstruksiy Vsesoyuznogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta zavodskoy tekhnologii sbornyykh zhelezobetonnykh konstruksiy i izdeliy (for Ratts). 2. Zaveduyushchiy sektorom inzhenernoy konstruksiy Vsesoyuznogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta zavodskoy tekhnologii sbornyykh zhelezobetonnykh konstruksiy i izdeliy (for TSeytlin). 3. Glavnyy konstruktor sektora inzhenernykh konstruksiy Vsesoyuznogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta zavodskoy tekhnologii sbornyykh zhelezobetonnykh konstruksiy i izdeliy (for Milovidov).

RATTS, E.G., kand.tekhn.nauk, laureat Leninskoy premii; TSEYTLIN, Sh.Yu.,
kand.tekhn.nauk; ALIYEV, Sh.A., inzh.

Study of precast reinforced concrete foundations reinforced with
prestressed elements. Sbor. trud. NII Zhelezobetona no.5:3-19
'61. (MIRA 16:3)

(Foundations) (Precast concrete--Testing)

L 45966-66 EWT(1)/EWT(m) OCTB JKT/DD/RD/JT/GD/JKT(CZ)
ACC NR: AT6030697 SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/66/000/000/0081/0084

AUTHOR: Cherkasov, V. K.; Ushakova, G. S.; Piguzova, L. I.; Devyatko, A. V.;
Mokhov, V. G.; Solov'yev, V. I.; Portnova, K. M.; D'yakonov, R. V.; Martynova, R. A.;
Ratts, L. B.

ORG: none

TITLE: The possibility of using the multifunctional properties of zeolites in a
physical and chemical air-regeneration system

SOURCE: Konferentsiya po kosmicheskoy biologii i meditsine, 1964. Materialy. Moscow,
Inst. mediko-biol. problem, 1966, 81-84

TOPIC TAGS: life support system, closed ecological system, space biology

ABSTRACT: A physical-chemical air "regeneration" system which has been proposed for
manned spaceflight is shown in Fig. 1. In this system CO₂ is removed from cabin air
by adsorption on zeolite. The carbon dioxide then undergoes vacuum desorption from
the zeolite and passes through a CO₂ collector to the catalytic reactor, where it
is reduced with hydrogen from the electrolyzer to water and methane. The water returns
to the electrolyzer and is broken down into oxygen (used for human
respiration) and hydrogen. The disadvantages of this method are the difficulties of
creating a vacuum on board a spacecraft and the additional electrical energy required
to operate the CO₂ collector. Studies have shown that specially treated B-zeolite

Cord 1/3

L 45966-66

ACC NR: AT6030697

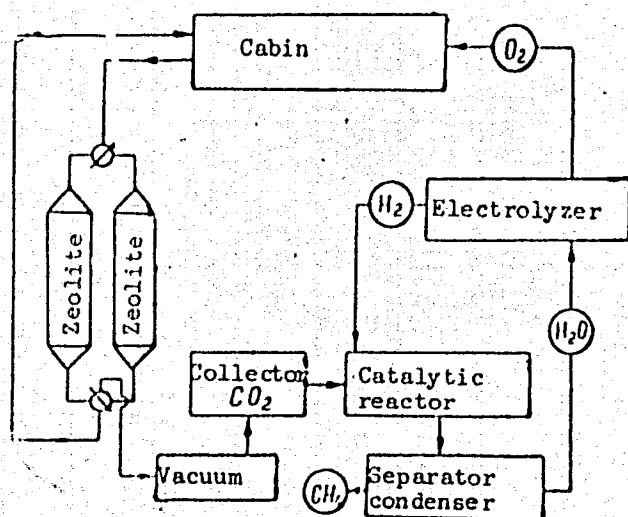


Fig. 1. Schematic diagram of a physical and chemical air "regeneration" system

can be used in such a system for both sorption and catalysis, retaining its properties through a number of cycles. An improved air "regeneration" scheme using B-zeolite is shown in Fig. 2. Cabin air is purified by passing through a B-zeolite

Card 2/3

L 45966-66

ACC NR: AT6030697

0

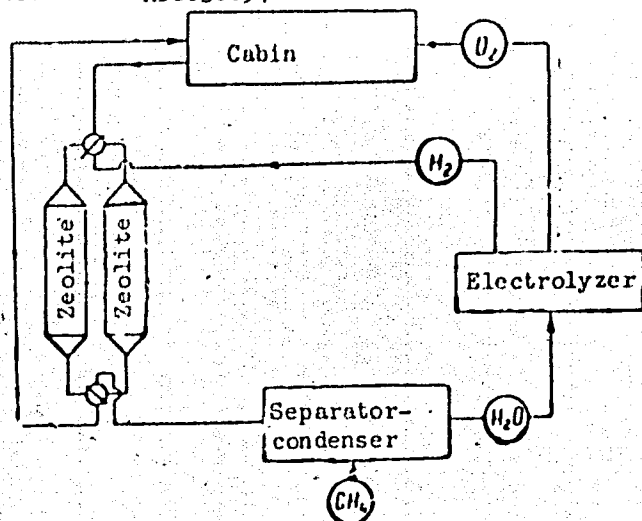


Fig. 2. Schematic diagram of a physical-chemical air "regeneration" system using B-zeolite

adsorber. Hydrogen derived from electrolysis is then passed through zeolite in a second adsorber, simultaneously desorbing CO_2 and reducing it to water and methane. The water is electrolyzed as in the first system. Temperature regulation is very important for the successful operation of this system, since a 7—12°C temperature variation alters the gas conversion level by 10—15%. Orig. art. has: 3 figures.[JS]

SUB CODE: 06/ SUBM DATE: 14Apr66/ ATD PRESS: 5086
Card 3/3 is

RATTSEVA, I.I.

Algorithmization of the search for semantic connections. NTI
no.8:35-42 '65. (MIRA 18:9)

HATTSE, U.

Proactinomyces in Turf-Podzolic soils. Inv. AN SSSR. Ser.
biol. no.5:735-739 S-0 '64. (MIRA 17:9)

1. Moskovskaya sel'skokhozyaystvennaya akademiya im. Timiryazeva.

RATC, E.G. [Ratts, E.G.], k.n.t. (Moskwa); ZODZISZSKIJ, I.L.Z.,
[Zhodzishskiy, I.L.] k.n.t. (Moskwa); TABAKOW, W.F. [Tabakov, V.F.]
inz. (Moskwa); LENKIEWICZ, Wl., dr inz. [translator]

Apartment buildings constructed from spatial elements completely
prefabricated. Inz 1 bud 19 no.2:41-50 F '62.

RATTS, E.G., kand.tekhn.nauk; TSEYTLIN, Sh.Yu., kand.tekhn.nauk

Improvement of prestressed structural units of industrial buildings
and methods of manufacture. Prom. stroi. 39 no.3:20-24 '61...
(MIRA 14:4)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut Zhelezobeton Gkvmospromstroy-
materialov.

(Prestressed concrete)

Black, J. "The word is truth" in the American South. *Blackity*, James Venable, 1992, 2011, 2012. <http://www.blackity.com>

See G-702, 1 June 68, [Letter] "Change in legal status," p. 14, 1968.

RATTS, Mamanuil Genrikhovich, kand.tekhn.nauk; TSEITLIN, Sholom Yudovich, kand.tekhn.nauk; MASARSKIY, Aba Solomonovich; SHCHUKIN, Viktor Semenovich, starshiy inzh.; UKRAINCHIK, M.M., inzh., red.

[Large prestressed concrete "Double T" slabs for roofs of buildings]
Predvaritel'no napriashennye zhelezobetonnye krupnye panneli
"dvoynoe T" dlia pokrytii zdani; iz opyta NII Zhelezobetona i
zavoda No.22 Glavmospromstroimaterialov. Moskva, Gos.isd-vo lit-ry
po stroit., arkhitekt. i stroit.materialam, 1960. 27 p.

(MIRA 14:12)

1. Akademiya stroitel'stva i arkhitektury SSSR. Institut organizatsii, mekhanizatsii i tekhnicheskoy pomoshchi stroitel'stvu. Byuro tekhnicheskoy informatsii. 2. Zaveduyushchiy laboratoriyey sbornykh zhelezobetonnykh konstruktsey Nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta zhelezobetonnykh izdeliy i nerudnykh materialov (for Ratts).
3. Zaveduyushchiy sektorom inzhenernykh konstruktsey Nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta zhelezobetonnykh izdeliy i nerudnykh materialov (for Tseytlin). 4. Glavnyy inzh. zavoda No.22 Glavmospromstroimaterialov (for Masarskiy). 5. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut zhelezobetonnykh izdeliy i nerudnykh materialov (for Shchukin).

(Precast concrete construction)
(Roofing, Concrete)

RATTS, E.G., kand.tekhn.nauk; TSEYTLIN, Sh. Yu., kand.tekhn.nauk

Improving prestressed elements of industrial buildings and ways
to prepare them. Prom. stroi. 39 no.4:32-37 '61. (MIRA 14:6)
(Prestressed concrete)

PATTS, YE. T., TRIOFEYEV, A. K.

Precast Concrete Construction

Line production of panels in movable forms on lines in multiple-section rooms.
Stroi. prom. 30 no. 3, 1952

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, August 1952. UNCLASSIFIED.

DAHOLOV, Ye.N.; FOMIN, O.K.; RATTSEVA, I.I.; SHREYDER, Ya.A.

Algorithm for the automatic determination of semantic coordinates.
NTI no.5:29-34 '64. (MIRA 17:10)

TEPPER, Ye.Z., dotsent, kand. biolog. nauk; RATTSE, U., aspirant

Proactinomyces from the autochthonous soil microflora and their physiological properties. Izv. TSKHA no.3:189-202 '64. (MIRA 17:11)

1. Kafedra mikrobiologii Moskovskoy sel'skokhozyaystvennoy akademii imeni Timiryazeva.

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec.12 Vol.12/4 Ophthalmology April 56

550. CORNEAL CONTACT-LENSES - Lentilele de contact corneene - Ratu E.
- OFTALMOLOGIA (București) 1957, 2/2 (172-178) illus. 2

The corneal contact lenses constructed by the author are smaller than the classical ones and are only applied to the cornea. Thus, oedema of the cornea is avoided and the tolerance is improved. Contact lenses are indicated in myopia, hypermetropia, astigmatism not exceeding 1.5-2 D., keratoconus and aphakia. Corneal lenses were applied in 6 cases: 2 of keratoconus, 2 of monocular aphakia and 2 of myopia, with satisfactory results. One diagram, 13 references. Puscariu - Bucharest

RATOVSKIY, I.I.

Upper Dui series and its analogues in Sakhalin. Trudy VNIIGRI
no.131:205-214 '59. (MIRA 12:9)
(Sakhalin--Geology, Stratigraphic)

24(4)

AUTHOR:

Ratsbaum, Ye. A.

SOV/32-25-9-29/53

TITLE:

News in Brief

PERIODICAL:

Zavodskaya laboratoriya, 1959, Vol 25, Nr 9, p 1100 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

Ye. A. Ratsbaum, Leningradskaya lesotekhnicheskaya akademiya im. S. M. Kirova (Leningrad Academy of Forestry Engineering imeni S. M. Kirov) proposes the use of an interrupted arc for the quantitative spectral analysis of OTsS bronze. The electrode moves up and down and interrupts the arc 7 times per second. The arc is fed by an alternating-current generator of the PS-39 type with amperage of 3 a. Spectrographic analysis is made on a spectrograph of medium dispersion under exposure of 2 minutes. The following analytical lines are used: Zn 3075.86 - Cu 3075.80, Pb 2833.06 - Cu 2882.93, Sn 2913.54 - Cu 2882.93.

ASSOCIATION: Leningradskaya lesotekhnicheskaya akademiya im. S. M. Kirova (Leningrad Academy of Forestry Engineering imeni S. M. Kirov)

Card 1/1

RYABCHIKOV, A.M.; SKVORTSOV, Yu.A.; RATSEK, V.I.

Recollections of Nikolai Leopel'dovich Kerzhenevskii. Izv. Vses.
geog. ob-va 91 no.1:91-93 Ja-F '59. (MIRA 12:3)
(Kerzhenevskii, Nikolai Leopel'dovich, 1879-1958)

ZHALNIN, I.Ye., inzh.; STARIKOVA, Ye.V., inzh.; TINDO, P.S., inzh.;
KOROBKO, V.A., inzh.; RATUSH, G.N., inzh.; SOLGANIK, G.Ya.,
vedushchiy red.; TROPIMOV, A.V., tekhn.red.

[Technical specifications for petroleum products] Tekhnicheskie usloviya na nefteprodukty. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo neft. i gorno-toplivnoi lit-ry, 1960. 482 p.

(MIRA 13:3)

(Petroleum products--Specifications)

ZHALNIN, I.Ye., inzh.; STARIKOVA, Ye.V., inzh.; TIMDO, P.S., inzh.;
KOROBKO, V.A., inzh.; RATUSH, G.M., inzh.; SOLGANIK, G.Ye.,
vedushchiy red.; TROFIMOV, A.V., tekhn.red.

[Technical specifications for petroleum products] Tekhni-
cheskie usloviia na nefteprodukty. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.
izd-vo nef. i gorno-toplivnoi lit-ry, 1960. 462 p. (MIRA 13:3)
(Petroleum products) (Petroleum chemicals)

1958. 330 p.
GUREVICH, Ya.D.; SMIRNOV, A.S.; LIVSHITS, Z.I.; LOSEV, M.T.; BALANOVSKIY, S.A.;
UDYANSKIY, N.Ya.; MURAV'YEV, V.M.; AMIYAN, V.A.; LOZGACHEV, P.M.;
OPROSIMOV, V.S.; POPOV, S.S.; MATSKIN, L.A.; RATUSH, P.P.; PARFENOV,
Ye.I.; DUBROVINA, N.D., vedushchiy red.; MUKHINA, E.A., tekhn.red.

[Soviet petroleum industry] Neftianais promyshlennost' SSSR.
Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo neft. i gorno-toplivnoi lit-ry,
1958. 330 p. (MIRA 11:3)
(Petroleum industry)

BUNCHUK, V.A., redaktor; RATUSH, P.P., redaktor; L'VOVA, M.S., vedushchiy redaktor; SHIKIN, S.F., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Tank farms and petroleum pipelines (design, construction and exploitation); according to reports at the Conference for the improvement of the designing, construction and exploitation of tank farms and petroleum product pipelines] Neftebazy i nefteprovody (proektirovanie, stroitel'stvo i ekspluatatsiia); po materialam konferentsii po uluchsheniiu proektirovaniia, stroitel'stva i ekspluatatsii neftebaz i nefteproduktoprovodov. Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo neftianoi i gorno-toplovnoi lit-ry, 1956. 197 p.

(MLRA 9:10)

1. Nauchno-tekhnicheskoye obshchestvo neftyanoy promyshlennosti.
(Petroleum--Pipelines)
(Petroleum--Storage)

MATSKIN, L.A., red.; RATUSH, P.P., red.; YERSHOV, P.R., vedushchiy red.;
MUKHINA, E.A., tekhn.red.

[Regulations on the technical operation of tank farms of the
Main Administration for the Supply of the National Economy with
Petroleum Products of the R.S.F.S.R.] Pravila tekhnicheskoi
eksploataatsii neftebaz Glavneftebaza RSFSR. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-
tekhn.izd-vo neft. i gorno-toplivnoi lit-ry, 1960. 87 p.
(MIRA 14:1)

1. Russia (1917- R.S.F.S.R.) Glavnoye upravleniye po transportu
i snabzheniyu neft'yu i nefteproduktami.
(Petroleum--Storage)

L 27998-66 EWP(j)/EWT(m)/I RM

ACC NR: AP6009874

(A)

SOURCE CODE: UR/0413/66/000/004/0069/0069

INVENTOR: Savitskiy, A. V.; Skachilova, S. Ya.; Neugodov, P. P.; Ratushenko, G. V.;
Arkhipova, Z. V.; Falev, V. M.; Badayev, V. K.

41
B

ORG: none

TITLE: Preparation of polyolefins / Class 39, No. 178982. ¹⁶ [announced by State
Scientific-Research Institute of Polymerization Plastics, Experimental Plant
(Gosudarstvennyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut polimerizatsionnykh plastmass,
eksperimental'nyy zavod); Central Scientific-Research Laboratory of Reagents
(Tsentral'naya nauchno-issledovatel'skaya laboratoriya reaktivov)]

SOURCE: Izobreteniya, promyshlennyye obraztsy, tovarnyye znaki, no. 4, 1966, 69

TOPIC TAGS: olefin, polymerization, polymer

ABSTRACT: An Author Certificate has been issued describing a method of obtaining polyolefins by polymerization of Alpha-olefins in a medium of an inert hydrocarbon solvent with heating in the presence of a catalyst consisting of a mixture of dialkylaluminum chloride and a heavy metal compound. To speed up the process of polymerization and expand the variety of heavy metal compounds, chelate derivatives of orthovanadic acid are suggested under the general formula $VO(OR)(OX)_2$, where R is the hydrogen or alkyl and X is the remainder of the chelating agent. Methylether of vanadium orthohydroxyquinadate is the chelate derivative of orthovanadic acid suggested [LD]

for use

SUB CODE: 0711/ SUBM DATE: 13Aug64

UDC: 678.742

Card

1/1 CC

MUKHAMEDZYANOV, Sh.S.; RATUSHENKO, Ye.V.

Annual measurements of the thermal field of mazut in earth storage.
Trudy NIITransneft' no.1:260-267 '61. (MIRA 16:5)
(Mazut--Thermal properties)

RATUSHEV, G. S.

PA 6127

USSR/Engineering
Machines, Milling
Screw Threads

Mar 1948

"Complex Thread Milling Cutter," G. S. Ratushev, Eng.,
B. F. Sevast'yanov, 2 pp

"Stanki 1 Instrument" No 3

Describes complex thread milling cutter head with
adjustable teeth.

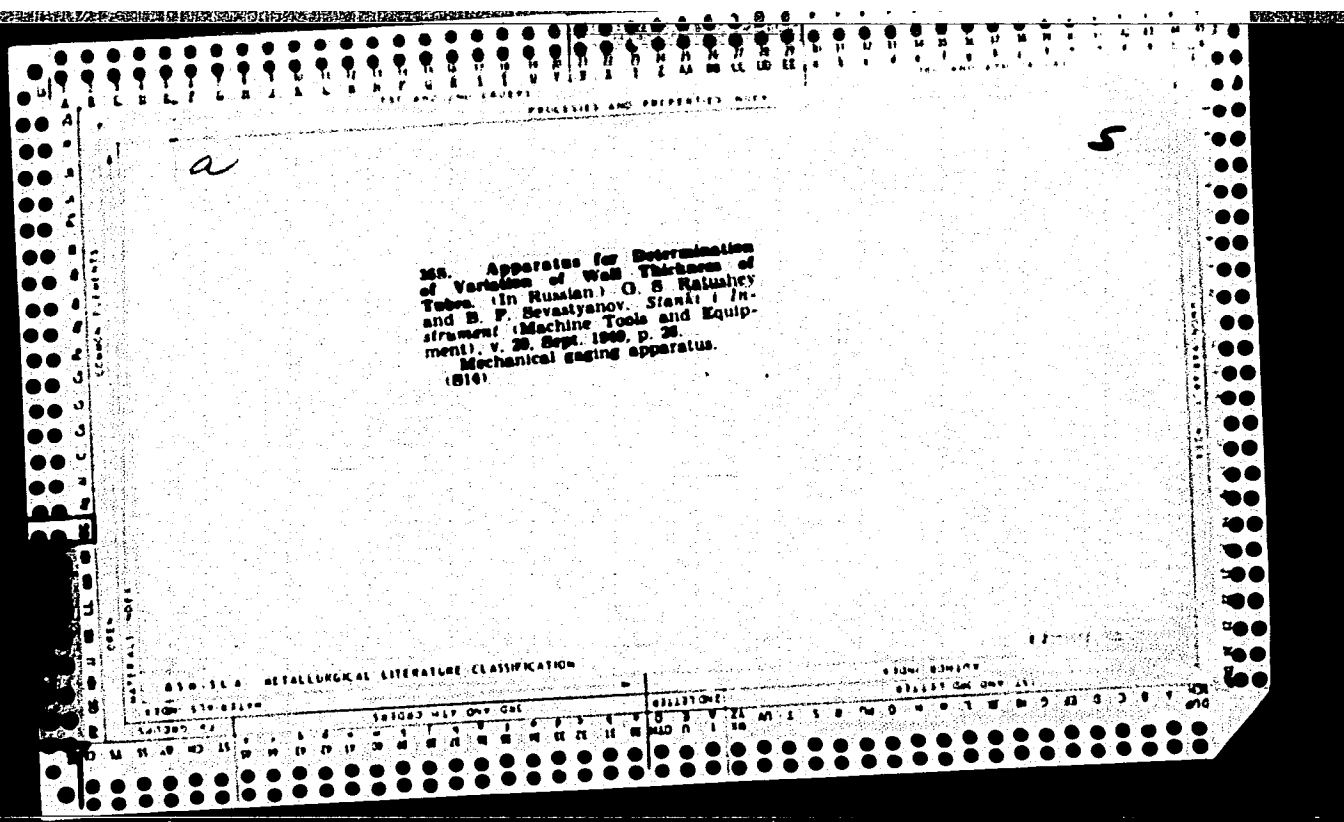
YDD

76227

TYUTRIN, F.; RATUSHEVA, R.

For the further strengthening of the collective farm economy.
Den. i kred. 20 no.4:75-79 Ap '62. (MIRA 15:4)

1. Starshiy ekonomist Belgorodskoy kontory Gostanka (for Tyutrin).
 2. Kreditnyy inspektor Voznesenskogo otdeleniya Gosbanka Nikolayevskoy oblasti (for Ratusheva).
- (Collective farms--Finance) (Banks and banking)



BOLOTOVSKIY, V.M.; RATUSHKINA, L.S.

Comparative effects of certain antibiotics on the ornithosis virus
in animal experimentation. Vop.virus. 4 no.6:710-713 N-D '59.
(MIRA 13:3)

1. Institut virusologii imeni D.I. Ivanovskogo AMN SSSR, Moskva.
(TETRACUCLINE pharmacol.)
(ORNITHOSIS exper.)

RATUSHKOV, M.I., otv.red.; GRISHAYENKO, M.I., red.izd-va; PROZOROVSKAYA,
V.L., tekhn.red.

[Safety problems in coal mines] Voprosy bezopasnosti v ugol'-
nykh shakhtakh. Moskva, Ugletekhizdat. No.1. 1959. 196 p.
(MIRA 12:8)

1. Vostochnyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut po bezopasnosti
rabot v gornoy promyshlennosti.

(Coal mines and mining--Safety measures)

RATUSHKOV, M.I.; ZAKHAROV, A.B.

Prevention of endogenous fires in Kuznetsk Basin mines. Bezop.
truda v prom. 4 no.2:4-5 P '60. (MIRA 13:5)

1. Vostochnyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut po bezopasnosti
rabot v gornoy promyshlennosti.
(Kuznetsk Basin--Coal mines and mining--Fires and fire prevention)

RATUSHKOV, M., inzh.

Projects of the Eastern Scientific Research Institute for
promoting safety in mine work. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; gor. zhur.
no. 4:161-162 '61. (MIRA 14:6)

(Kuznetsk Basin--Coal mines and mining--Safety measures)

RATUSHKOV, M.I.

Improve labor safety in the Kuznetsk Basin mines. Ugol' 36 no.4:
41-42 Ap '61. (MIRA 14:5)

1. Zamestitel' direktora Vostochnogo nauchnogo instituta po
nauchnoy chasti.
(Kuznetsk Basin--Coal mines and mining--Safety measures)

RATUSHKOV, M.I.; MAYEVSKAYA, V.M.; RAPOTSEVICH, A.P.; LYURAY, L.I.

Extinguishing underground fires in coal mines with inert gases. Ugol'
40 no.6:63-64 Je '65. (MIRA 18:7)

1. Vostochnyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut po bezopasnosti rabot
v gornoy promyshlennosti (for Ratushkov, Mayevskaya). 2. Kombinat
Kuzbassugol' (for Lyuray).

RATUSHKOV, M.I.; ONTIN, Ye.I.

Results of the work of the Eastern Scientific Research Institute on Dust Control. Vop. bor'. s sil. v Sib. no.1:53-64 '61
(MIRA 16:12)

KORDYUM, V.A.; LENOVA, L.I.; VAYS BAND, S.M.; RATUSHNAYA, M.Ya. [Ratushna, M.IA.]; PREOBRAZHENS KAYA, L.N. [Preobrazhens'ka, L.N.]; SMIRNOVA, M.N. [Smyrnova, M.N.]

Effect of the removal of metabolites on the growth of *Chlorella vulgaris*. Mikrobiol. zhur. 27 no.5:23-26 '65.

(MIRA 18:10)

1. Institut mikrobiologii i virusologii AN UkrSSR.

RATUSHNIKOV, K., mayor

Feduction of the force of water hammer. Tyl i snab.Sov.Voor.Sil
21 no.1:88 Ja '61. (MIRA 14:6)

(Water hammer)

RATOMNIK, N.S.; BOMICHEN, A.I.

Some problems concerning the geological structure and development
of the Berezhanskoye gas-condensate field. Gaz. delo no. 6:3-9 '65.
(NDA 18:8)

1. Krasnodarskiy filial Vsesoyuznogo neftegazovogo nauchno-issledovatel'-
skogo instituta.

KIRLOCHK, F.P.; RATUSHNYAK, N.S.

Designing lifts for gas and gas-condensate wells. Gaz. delo
no.6/7:31-32 '63. (MIRA 17:10)

1. Krasnodarskiy filial Vsesoyuznogo neftegazovogo nauchno-
issledovatel'skogo instituta.

OSTROVSKIY, Semen Moiseyevich; PETRENKO, Yevgoniy Vasil'yevich;
KORNYEV, Vladimir Grigor'yovich; BOYKO, A.A., retsenzent;
BELASNETOV, L.V., red.; VYSOCHIN, Ye.M., red.; DVOYNIK,
A.I., red.; DENISENKO, A.I., red.; LOKSHIN, B.S., red.;
MARCHAK, I.S., red.; MAYEROV, R.Ya., red.; NEKRASOVSKIY,
Ya.E., red.; RAUSHNYY, A.A., red.; RIPP, M.G., red.

[Handbook for Donets Basin miners] Spravochnik shakhtera
Donbassa. Moskva, Izd-vo "Nedra," 1964. 411 p.

(MIRA 17:7)

L 22909-66 ENT(d)/EWP(1) IJP(c) 82/86

ACC NR: AP6012700

SOURCE CODE: UR/0119/66/000/004/0010/0011

AUTHOR: Ratushnyy, B. A. (Engineer)

ORG: none

TITLE: Contactless magnetic memory element

SOURCE: Priborostroyeniye, no. 4, 1966, 10-11

TOPIC TAGS: computer storage, storage device

ABSTRACT: Two variants of a contactless magnetic memory element are described: one with a d-c output and one with an a-c output. Schematics of both are shown in Fig. 1. The elements utilize magnetic cores with rectangular hysteresis loops. The output circuits for both variants consists of two windings W connected in parallel, diode bridge $D_1 - D_4$, and a voltage feedback circuit consisting of winding W_f limiting resistor R_o , and silicon Zener diode D_5 . The input signal is applied to control winding W_c . The Zener voltage must be less than the maximum bias voltage. The circuits have two states, characterized by high and low output voltages. Test models had the following operating parameters: input voltage, 15 v, 400 cps; 50 NP perm-alloy core dimensions, 30 x 20 x 5 mm; W, 800 turns; W_f , 700 turns; W_c , 230 turns; $D_1 - D_4$ diodes, type D207; D_5 , D808; load resistor $R_l = 620$ ohm; limiting resistor,

Cord 1/2

UDC: 681.142.652

L 22909-66

ACC NR: AP6012700

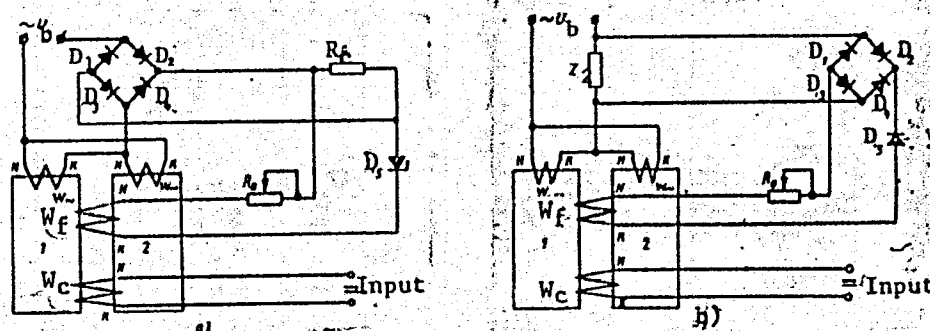


Fig. 1. Contactless magnetic memory element.

a - With d-c output; b - with a-c output.

$R_0 = 10$ ohm. The output voltages for the two states were 15 and 1 v. Input current (d-c) was 30 mamp. The allowable bias voltage variation for faultless performance was $15 \text{ v} + 10\%$, $- 20\%$. The circuits have relatively high output power levels and the power is consumed only during the write and read periods. Orig. art. has: 1 figure. [8D]

SUB CODE: 09/ SUBM DATE: none/ ORIG REF: 001/ ATD PRESS: 4234

Card 2/2 ULR

ZABRONSKIY, Valentin Venediktovich; IVANOV, N.N., kand. tekhn.
nauk, prof., retsenzent; VOSKRESENSKIY, N.A., kand.
tekhn. nauk, retsenzent; RATUSHNYI, I.V., inzh., red.

[Problems in descriptive geometry] Sbornik zadach po na-
chertatel'noi geometrii. Moskva, Mashgiz, 1963. 219 p.
(MIRA 17:2)

RATUSHNYAK, I.A.

Modernization of the sound equipment of "K" type motion-picture projectors. Tekh.kino i telev. 4 no.7:68-69 J1 '60.
(MIRA 13:7)

(Motion-picture projectors)
(Sound--Recording and reproducing)

NATUSHNYAK, M.

Apparatus for cutting and bending glass pipes. Mekh. sil'.
hosp. 14 no.5:25-26 My '63. (MIRA 16:10)

1. Glavnyy inzh. upravleniya remonta Zakarpatskogo oblastnogo
ob"yedineniya "Sil'gospstekhnika."

BRITVIN, G. (g. Dnepropetrovsk); ~~RATUSHNYX, A.~~ inzhener, (g. Dnepropetrovsk).

Use of the piecework system is not always advisable. Sots. trud no. 4:
126-127 Ap '57. (MIRA 10:6)

1. Nachal'nik otдела труда i zarabotney platy, zavoda selenovykh vy-
pryamiteley (for Britvin).

(Piecework)

RATUSHNYY, A., inzhener.

Improve training of mining technicians. Mast.ugl. 6 no.5:20-21
My '57. (MIRA 10:7)

1. Dnepropetrovskiy gornyy institut.
(Mining engineering--Study and teaching)

RATUSHNYY, A.A., inzh.

Concept of rhythmic work in stope mining and indices for
measuring it. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.: gor. zhur. no.8:55-61
'58. (MIRA 12:5)

1. Dnepropetrovskiy gornyy institut.
(Coal mines and mining) (Mine management)

RATUSHNYI, A.A. ... gorny inzhener

Some shortcomings of an otherwise necessary and useful book
("Industrial organization and planning in the coal industry" by
I.G.Sideman. Reviewed by A.A.Ratushnyi). Ugol' Ukr. Vol.3
no.5:45 My '59. (MIRA 12:9)
(Coal mines and mining)

LOBANOV, D.I.; RATUSHNYY, A.S.

Obtaining ferment preparations from germinated soya seeds for
meat tenderizing. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; pishch.tekh. no.1:100-103
'64. (MIRA 17:4)

1. Moskovskiy institut narodnogo khozyaystva imeni G.V.Plererova,
kafedra tekhnologii proizvodstva produktov obshchestvennogo
pitaniya.

L 3087-66

ACCESSION NR: AP5018215

UR/0119/65/000/007/0014/0015
621.318.571

23
B

AUTHOR: Ratushnyy, B. A. (Engineer)

TITLE: Contactless magnetic relay with automatically controlled feedback

SOURCE: Priborostroyeniye, no. 7, 1965, 14-15

TOPIC TAGS: magnetic relay, contactless relay

ABSTRACT: A new contactless magnetic relay (Author's Certificate no. 163677, "Byull. izobr.", 1964, no. 13) is described which is based on a magnetic amplifier having internal and external feedbacks and equipped with an additional feedback winding. A Zener diode is connected in series with the latter; when conducting, the diode automatically reduces the feedback ratio thereby reducing the relay release current and the width of the relay characteristic loop. Tests of an experimental model revealed these characteristics:

Card 1/2

L 3007-66

ACCESSION NR: AP5018215

	<u>Conventional relay</u>	<u>New relay</u>
Operation current	8.5	8.5 ma
Release current	15.5	10 ma
Characteristic loop width	7	1.5 ma
Release/Operation currents ratio	0.548	0.85

Orig. art. has: 1 figure, 8 formulas, and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 00

NO REF SOV: 002

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: KE, EC

OTHER: 000

Bel

Card 2/2

RATUSHNYY, G. D.

Ratushnyy, G. D. -- "On the Physicochemical Essentials of Sealing Wine."
Krasnodar Inst of the Food Industry, Chair of the Technology of
Viniculture, Krasnodar, 1955 (Dissertation for the Degree of Candidate
in Technical Sciences)

SO: Knizhnaya Letopis', No. 23, Moscow, Jun 55, pp 87-104

RATUSHNYY, G.D.; KOMAROVA, S.N.; LYGINA, N.I.; POGREBYNYAK, E.G.

Application of ion exchange for the acidification of fruit and
berry juices. Trudy KIPP no.22:371-374 '61. (MIRA 16:4)
(Fruit juices) (Ion exchange)

AGABAL'YANTS, G.G.; RATUSHNYY, G.D.

Applying the ion exchange process in the manufacture of grape
juice. Trudy KIPP no.22:304-311 '61. (MIRA 16:4)
(Grape juice) (Ion exchange)

RATUSHNYY, G.D.; REVA, V.I.

Making semisweet table wines by the method of fermenting juices
treated with ion exchange resins. Trudy KIPP no.22:354-360 '61.
(MIRA 16:4)

(Wine and winemaking)

(Ion exchange resins)

RATUSHNYI, G.D.

Determining the exchange capacity of ion-exchange resins in
winemaking. Trudy KIPP no.22:319-325 '61. (MIRA 16:4)
(Wine and winemaking) (Ion exchange resins)

RATUSHNYY, G.D.

Use of diatomite in the winemaking industry. Trudy KIPP no.22:
386-396 '61. (MIRA 16:4)

(Wine and winemaking--Filtration)
(Diatomaceous earth)

RATUSHNYY, G.D.
USSR/Chemical Technology - Chemical Products and Their
Application. Fermentation Industry.

I-12

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 1, 1958, 2879

Author : Ratushnyy, G.D.

Inst :

Title : Use of Diatomite in the Wine Industry.

Orig Pub : Vinodeliye i vinogradarstvo SSSR, 1957, No 4, 24-27

Abstract : It was found that Transcaucasian diatomite from the Akhalsykhskiy pit can be used without preliminary calcining for clarifying wine by filtration. It is sufficient to grind the diatomite and treat it with dilute H_2SO_4 . In the clarification of wine with the use of such diatomite no changes take place in the pH, the content of Fe and cations that are precipitated by ammonium oxalate, or in the organoleptic properties of the wine.

Card 1/1

RATUSHINYY, S.A.

Eliminating cracks in prestressed bridge girders. Avt.dor. 19 no.9:
7-8 S '56. (MLRA 9:11)

(Girders)

BOBROV, P.S., polkovnik meditsinskoy sluzhby; DATSENKO, Ye.M., podpolkovnik meditsinskoy sluzhby; KLEYN, E.G., kand. med. nauk, polkovnik meditsinskoy sluzhby; RATUSHNYI, Ye.A., polkovnik meditsinskoy sluzhby.

Healing of intestinal wounds in acute radiation sickness; experimental morphological studies. Voen. med. zhur. no.4:51-53 Ap '59.

(INTESTINES, wds. & inj.

(MIRA 12:8)

healing of exper. wds. in radiation sickness (Rus))

(RADIATIONS, eff.

same)

RATUSINSKI, Boguslaw; BROCKI, Zygmunt; ORLOWSKI, Boleslaw; PAZDUR,
Jan; THOR, Janusz; KOSIEK, Zuzanna; BABICZ, Josef; FURMAN,
Stanislaw

Review of books. Kwart hist nauki i tech 9 no. 2: 297-
320 '64.

RATUSINSKI, S.

"71 X 3,000 meters in Jezow."

p. 19 (Slrzudlata Polska) Vol. 14, no. 3, Jan. 1958
Warsaw, Poland

SO: Monthly Index of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC. Vol. 7, no. 4,
April 1958

ALLEN, S. J.

RATHBON, E. J.; SMITH, F.

"Quinolizidine Alkaloids. Pt. 3, Synthesis of Three Isomeric 3-(-Piperidyl)-
Quinolizidines." p. 1053. (Chemické Listy. Vol. 47, No. 7, July 1953, Praha.)

Vol. 3, No. 3.

See: Monthly List of East European Accessions, Library of Congress, March 1954, Uncl.

RATUSKY, J.; SOHM, F.

Alkaloids derived from quinolizine. Part 3. Synthesis of three stereoisomeric 3-(α -piperidyl)-quinolizidines [in Russian with summary in English].
Sbor. Chekh. khim. rab. 19 no.1:107-117 P '54. (MLRA 7:6)

1. Department of Organic Synthesis, Institute of Organic Chemistry.
Czechoslovak Academy of Science, Prague. (Alkaloids) (Quinolizidine)

RATUSKY, J.; SORM, F.

Alkaloids derived from quinolizine. Part 4. New syntheses of (+)-lupinine (+) epilupinine, (+)-3-lupinine and (+)-3-epilupinine [with summary in English]. Sbor.Chekh.khim.rab. 19 no.2:340-348 Ap '54. (MLRA 7:6)

1. Department of Organic Synthesis, Institute of Organic Chemistry,
Czechoslovak Academy of Science, Prague.
(Lupinine)

RATUSKY, J.

Quinolizine alkaloids. V. Dipole moments and configurations of ($\pm$)-3-lupinine and ($\pm$)-3-epilupinine. Josef Ratuský, Arnošt Reiser, and František Šorm (Czech. *Chem. Listy* 48, 1794-9 (1954); *J. C.A. 49, 3388*). —From dipole moment measurements (in Debyes) of ($\pm$)-lupinine n. 59° (3.07 D.), ($\pm$)-epilupinine, n. 81° (2.30), ($\pm$)-3-lupinine (Ia), n. 59° (2.83) and ($\pm$)-3-epilupinine (Ib), n. 30° (2.42), it was deduced that Ia possesses configuration α and Ib configuration β . A new synthesis of Ia and Ib is described. Hydrogenation of 34.3 g. di-Et [2-(2-pyridyl)ethyl]malonate in 40 ml. AcOH and 30 ml. EtOH over 2 g. PtO₂ 20 hrs. at normal conditions, evapn. of the solvents, washing of the residue with H₂O and NaHCO₃, and extr. with Et₂O gave di-Et [2-(2-piperidyl)ethyl]malonate (II), viscous oil, cyclized to Et octahydro-4-oxo-3-quinolizinecarboxylate by distn. Treating 8.9 g. II in 60 ml. H₂O alkalized to pH 8-10 with Na₂CO₃ with an equiv. amt. of 40% HCHO (2.66 ml.) 2 days at room temp., evapg. the soln. in vacuo below 50°, extg. the residue with ether, and evapg. the solvent gave a viscous oil, probably a HOCH₂ deriv. of II. Distn. at 180-200° in vacuo gave 3.4 g. (36.6%) Et octahydro-3,3-quinolizinedicarboxylate (III), b.p. 125-35°, n_D 1.22-3°. Also obtained in 37.5% (3.9 g.) yield by treating 4.28 g. II with 1.44 ml. 40% CH₂O in 9 ml. C₂H₅N. Shaking 3.8 g. III in 50 ml. N NaOH at room temp. overnight, neutralizing the soln. with HCl, heating it 3 hrs. on the steam bath, alkalizing, extg. with Et₂O to remove octahydro-4-oxoquinolizine, acidifying with HCl to Congo red, evapg. in vacuo, dissolving the residue in 50 ml. abs. EtOH, satg. the soln. with HCl, repeating the esterification twice more, evapg. the mixt. to dryness, neutralizing the residue with the min. amt. of aq. NaHCO₃, adding dry Na₂SO₄, boiling the ppt. several times with Et₂O, evapg. the solvent, and distg. the residue gave 2.6 g. (68%) Et octahydro-3-quinolizinecarboxylate (IV), b.p. 112-14°.

3/2
Dissolving 2.8 g. IV in 60 ml. Et₂O, adding 0.8 LiAlH₄ in 30 ml. Et₂O, decomp. the mixt. with H₂O, extg. with Et₂O and distg. the ext. gave 1.9 g. (85%) 3-(hydroxymethyl)octa-hydroquinolizine (mixt. of Ia and Ib), b_p 95-7°. In the chromatography over 100 g. alk. Al₂O₃, the petr. ether fractions gave Ia, m. 69°, and the ether fractions yielded Ib, m. 30°. The dielec. consts. were measured at 25°. Also in *Collection Czechoslov. Chem. Commun.* 20, 798-803 (1955) (in English).
M. Hudlický

RATUSKY, JOSEF.

Quinolinizine alkaloids. V. Dipole moments and configurations of ($\pm$)-3-lupinine and ($\pm$)-3-epilupinine. Josef Ratusky, Arnošt Reiser, and František Šorin. *Collection Czechoslov. Chem. Commun.* 20, 799-803 (1955) (in English). —See C.A. 49, 14780i. E. J. C.

4
②

Cardiovascular Diseases

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

UDC 616.127-005.4-079.2

MALEK, P.; VAVREJN, B.; RATUSKY, J.; KOLC, J.; KRONRAD, L.;
Institute of Clinical and Experimental Surgery (Ustav Klinicke a
Experimentalni Chirurgie), Prague - Krc, Director (Reditel) Prof
Dr B. SPACEK; Research Institute for Medical Application of Radio-
isotopes (Vyzkumny Ustav pro Vyuziti Radioizotopu v Lekarstvi),
Prague, Director (Reditel) Dr B. VAVREJN; Institute of Organic
Chemistry and Biochemistry, Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences
(Ustav Organické Chemie a Biochemie CSAV), Prague, Director (Re-
ditel) Member of Academy F. SORM; Institute of Nuclear Research
(Ustav Jaderneho Vyzkumu) Rez near Prague, Director (Reditel) Dr
V. SVAB.

"Further Advances in Topical Diagnosis of Ischemic Lesions of
the Myocardium in Vivo."

Prague, Casopis Lekarů Českých, Vol 105, No 47, 25 Nov 66, pp
1273 - 1278

Abstract /Authors' English summary modified 7: For the diagnosis
of ischemic lesions mercury derivatives of the fluorescein line
(Hg 203 or Hg¹⁶⁷) are recommended. These derivatives have better
RI and RII indexes (torn to normal muscle, torn muscle to blood)

S/275/63/000/002/013/032
D405/D301

AUTHORS: Ratusky, J., Sorn, F. and Ulbert, K.

TITLE: Method of preparation of organic semiconductors

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Elektronika i ee primeneniye, no. 2, 1963, 15, abstract 2D96 P (Chekhosl. pat. kl. 120, 26/01, no. 100972, 15. 09. 61 (Czechoslovak patent))

TEXT: A method is proposed for the preparation of high-molecular semiconductor compounds by thermal decomposition of salts of acetylene-carbonic and polyacetylene-carbonic acids, followed by aqueous extraction of the decomposition products and drying. As an example, the decomposition of non-aqueous acetic acetylene-dicarbonate is described, which is neutralized by acetylene-dicarbonic acid. The decomposition is carried out at 285-295°C. After cooling, the obtained mass is trituated, washed with water, filtered and dried. The electrical conductivity of the obtained material is $0.7 \cdot 10^{-4} \text{ ohm}^{-1} \cdot \text{cm}^{-1}$ at 20°C.

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 1/1

S/081/62/000/023/108/120
B101/B186

AUTHORS: Ratuský, Josef, Šorm, František, Ulbert, Karel

TITLE: Method of producing organic substances having the properties of electric semiconductors

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, no. 23, 1962, 742, abstract 23P476 (Czechosl. pat. 100972, September 15, 1961)

TEXT: Polymeric organic substances of the semiconductor type are obtained by thermal decomposition of inorganic salts of acetylene carboxylic or polyacetylene carboxylic acids, followed by separation from the inorganic salt by boiling with inorganic acids, or by leaching out with water and using the carbonate dissolved in filtrate to neutralize the acetylene carboxylic acid when producing the initial monomer. Example: 50.5 g anhydrous powdery acetylene dicarboxylic K (I), obtained by neutralizing the acetylene dicarboxylic acid, is heated to 285 - 295°C. The resulting mass is cooled, pulverized, leached out with water, and filtered; after drying in air, 5.19 g powder is obtained, the conductivity of which is

Card 1/2

S/081/62/000/023/108/120
B101/B186

Method of producing organic...

$0.7 \cdot 10^{-4} \text{ ohm}^{-1} \cdot \text{cm}^{-1}$ at 20°C , and $1.4 \cdot 10^{-2} \text{ ohm}^{-1} \cdot \text{cm}^{-1}$ at 300°C . The filtrate is used for producing I. When 5% by weight of CdCl_2 is used as catalyst, I thermally decomposes at $385 - 400^{\circ}\text{C}$. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

Card. 2/2

RAIUSKY, JOSEF

Distr: 4E2c(j)

1
/ Manufacturing terephthalic acid by thermal rearrangement of isomers. Josef Ratuský and František Šorm. Czech. 91,605, Sept. 15, 1959. Dry K isophthalate (I) (48.4 g.) and 2 g. Fe powder heated quickly in an autoclave with 30 atm. CO₂ to 450-60°, the temp. kept 30 min., the light gray powd. material catd. with 3 l. hot water, the catalyst filtered off, the clear hot filtrate treated with HCl, the white ppt. sepd., boiled with water 4 times, filtered, and dried 10 hrs. at 140°/10 mm. gave 30 g. terephthalic acid (II), which yielded a di-Me ester, m. 140°. Other examples featured powd. Zn and Cu as catalysts, temp. 410-500°, and mixts. of I, II, and K phthalate as starting materials. L. J. Urbánek

3
JAJ(WX/may)

GK

RATUSKY, J

Isolating methyl *p*-toluene from its mixtures with methyl
o-toluene. J. Chem. Soc. Czech. 87,700, Oct. 15, 1958.
The first 80 g. from a 200-g. mixt. contg. 65% *p*-isomer and
35% *o*-isomer distd. with a 80-plate column, the residue
crystallized 6 hrs. at -8° , and the sepd. crystals centrifuged
at room temp. at 750 r.p.m. 1 min. gives 121 g. pure cryst.,
p-isomer, m. 34° .
L. J. Urbánek

2
4E3L
299 (NB)

9/8

G-1

COUNTRY : Czechoslovakia
 CATEGORY : Organic Chemistry--Theoretical organic chemistry
 ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 5 1960, No. 17726
 AUTHOR : Ratusky, J. and Sorn, F.
 INST. : Not given
 TITLE : On the Mechanism of the Rearrangement of Potassium Phthalate and of the Carboxylation of Potassium Benzoate
 ORIG. PUB. : Collection Czechoslov Chem Commun, 24, No 8, 2553-2559 (1959); Chem Listy, 52, No 12, 2328-2333 (1958)
 ABSTRACT : The mechanism of the rearrangement of K phthalate (I) to K terephthalate (II) and of the carboxylation of K benzoate (III) with the formation of II has been investigated. The rearrangement of I under an atmosphere of $C^{14}O_2$ gives active II. The heating of I with $C^{14}O_2$ to the reaction temperature in the absence of the catalyst or with the catalyst but at a lower temperature does not give active II. II labeled with C^{14} in the carboxyl group practically does not lower the activity in an atmosphere

CARD: 1/4

156

G-1

CATEGORY :
 ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 5 1960, No. 17726
 AUTHOR :
 INST. :
 TITLE :
 ORIG. PUB. :
 ABSTRACT : of CO_2 [sic], from which the authors conclude that the reaction $I \rightarrow II$ proceeds as an intermolecular reaction with the participation of the CO_2 atmosphere. It is hypothesized that the reaction begins with the ionization of I to give a carbanion (IV) with an unshared pair of electrons in the ortho-position to the carboxyl group and K^+ ; IV rearranges into the more stable isomer with an unshared electron pair in the para-position (V), which subsequently adds CO_2 and K^+ to give II.

CARD: 2/4

RATUSKY, J

4
24/2/

/ Mechanism of the rearrangement of potassium phthalate and carboxylation of potassium benzoate. Josef Ratusky and František Šorm (Českoslov. akad. věd, Prague). Chem. listy 52, 2122-33 (1958).—Heating equimolar ams. of $C_6H_5(CO)_2O$ and $K_2C^{14}O_3$ with 10% powd. Zn 60 min. to 405° in a sealed tube in an autoclave yielded $p-C_6H_4(CO_2H)_2$ (I) contg. approx. 50% of the specific activity of CO_2 used in the reaction. Heating similarly an equimolar mixt. of Bz_2O , $K_2C^{14}O_3$, and Zn 30 min. to $410-25^\circ$ gave I contg. 65.5% and $PhCO_2H$ contg. 33.5% act. ity. On the basis of this evidence as well as of expts. with changed conditions, the authors suggest that in the course of thermal rearrangement of K phthalate only 1 CO_2H group of its mol. undergoes statistical exchange with CO_2 from the reaction atm. In the carboxylation of $PhCO_2K$ a fast reaction primarily results in statistical exchange of the benzoate CO_2H with labeled CO_2 and the carboxylation proceeds in the further step with benzoate already labeled with C^{14} . Reaction mechanisms are discussed. L. J. Hilsenrath

4(u)
1/1 Distr: 4E2c(j)

RATUSKY, J.

Some outstanding Soviet works in the field of the chemistry of alkaloids.
p. 751. (Sovetska Veda: Chemie, Vol. 6, No. 5, 1956, Praha, Czechoslovakia)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAL) LC, Vol. 6, No. 8, Aug 1957. Uncl.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA / Organic Chemistry. Synthetic
Organic Chemistry.

G

Abs Jour : Ref. Zhur. - Khimiya, No. 15, 1958, No. 50339
Author : Ratusky, Josef; Sorm, Frantisek
Inst :
Title : Reactions of Diazoketones. II Reactions of α -
diazocid Esters With Indole and N-methyl-
pyrrole.
Orig Pub : Chem. Listy, 1957, 51, #6, 1091-1100.

Abstract : Ethyl (Ia) and methyl (Ib) diazopyroacetate, as
well as ethyl γ -diazocetoacetate (II) and
 δ -diazolevullinate (III) were synthesized.
The reactions of these compounds with indole
(IV) and with methyl pyrrole (V), in presence
of Cu, were studied. In both cases substitution
of H by an ester radical takes place with elimi-

Card 1/7

CZECHOSLOVAKIA / Organic Chemistry. Synthetic
APPROVED FOR RELEASE Tuesday, August 01, 2000

G

CIA-RDP86-00513R001444

Abs Jour : Ref. Zhur. - Khimiya, No. 15, 1958, No. 50339

nation of N_2 , examples in (IV) in the 3rd posi-
tion, and in (V) in the 2nd position. The
structure of diazo compounds (DC) was proven by
reactions with hydrogen halides, CH_3COOH and by
Wolf's rearrangement. DC were synthesized by
stirring an ether solution of CH_2N_2 with a corres-
ponding ester chloride for 30 min., at -5 to -8° .
Listed below are: % yield, M.P. in $^\circ C$, or B.P.
 $^\circ C/mm$ and derivative: Ia, 90.2, 73-74,
ethoxyallyl chloride; Ib, 90, 103-105,
methoxyallyl chloride; II, 77, 70/0.05, $C_2H_5OCOCH_2-$
 $COCl$; III 82, 75/0.01, $C_2H_5OCOCH_2CH_2COCl$. Reac-
tion with IV was accomplished by introducing DC
into a solution of IV in the presence of Cu ($85-$
 $95^\circ C$, 5-10 min.). From a solution of I in

Card 2/7

CZECHOSLOVAKIA / Organic Chemistry. Synthetic
Organic Chemistry.

G

Abs Jour : Ref. Zhur. - Khimiya, No. 15, 1958, No. 50339

over Al_2O_3 . Upon boiling of the latter (1 hour) with a 30% KOH 3-indolyl acetate, M.P. 165° was formed. III in cyclohexane led to ethyl δ -3 (indolyl)-levullinate, 86% yield. Oxidation with O_2 yielded indole carboxylic-3 acid, detected by chromatography on paper. Reactions of V are analogous, but take from 0.5 - 2 hours (the extent of reaction being determined by the quantity of liberated N_2). I without a solvent yielded ethyl 2- (N-methyl pyroyl) pyroacetoacetate, 39% yield B.P. $110^{\circ}/0.25\text{mm}$ which yielded with a 3N NaOH 2-(N-methylpyroyl) pyroacetate, M.P. 112° . From II in cyclohexane may be obtained ethyl γ -(2-N-methyl pyroyl)-acetoacetate, 23.2% yield, B.P. $90^{\circ}/0.5\text{ mm}$. Heating of the latter for 15

Card 4/7

CZECHOSLOVAKIA / Organic Chemistry. Synthetic
Organic Chemistry.

G

Abs Jour : Ref. Zhur. - Khimiya, No. 15, 1958, No 50339

min. resulted in the formation of 2-N-methyl-
pyroylacetone, (semicarbazone), M.P. 166°. III
in C_6H_6 yielded ethyl δ -2-N-methylpyoryl
levullinate, 65.8% yield, B.P. 114°/0.2 mm. In
order to prove the structure of DC the following
compounds were synthesized: methyl ethyl chlor-
opyroacetate from Ib and HCl (g) in CH_3OH , 94.5%
yield, B. P. 78°/13 mm which with a 35% HCl
(acid) gave chloropyroacetic acid, M.P. 57°;
ethyl bromopyroacetate, B.P. 87°/9 mm, obtained
by shaking Ia in ether with a 40% HBr. At the
same time bromopyroacetic acid, M.P. 75° was
formed. By analogy, II and HCl (g) yielded
ethyl δ -chloroacetoacetate, 66.5% yield, B.P.
95°/10 mm, n_{20}^D 1.4550 (tea. gas), while II

Card 5/7